THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1773. THE [NUMBER 1611.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFE[E] HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Nov. 8th, 1773.
Flour at 21*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 7 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	35/ 0d
Flour——	21 0	Pork	£.4 0
Brown Bread	17 6	Salt	2/3 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	18 0
Muſcovado Sugar	54 0	Bees Wax	2 0
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per [illegible]	3 6
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	[illegible]

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.	
Thurſday	4	1	after 7		8 before	5	
Friday	5	2	7	9	5		
Saturday	6	3	7	11	5		
Sunday	☽	4	7	12	5		Firſt q. Sunday next.
Monday	8	4	7	13	5		
Tueſday	9	5	7	14	5		
Wedneſday	10	6	7	15	5		

Days 9 Hours 44 minutes the 18th.

Mrs. COLE,

At the Houſe of Mr. MAT. ERNEST, oppoſite Mr. A. HAMERSLEY, near COENTIES MARKET,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies, That ſhe propoſes this Winter, to teach the

TAMBOUR WORK,

AT half a Johannes each Perſon, or, if required at their own Houſes on reaſonable Terms: The Price now fixed, is the Loweſt at which Ladies can poſſibly be inſtructed, in the Art and Elegance of that Work. She returns her hearty Thanks for the Favours ſhe has received, and hopes for a Continuance. She would immediately take Perſons, whoſe Parents live in Town, to Buſineſs, which ſhe would make her Intereſt to, in all its Branches, for Six Months Work only.

She has a large Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, worked in Gold, and Colours, and very elegant Lady's Muff, made according to the preſent Taſte in London. 10 13 —

The Engliſh Grammar School,

WHERE young Gentlemen are regularly introduced to a practical knowledge of their mother tongue, as well as to read it with the ſtricteſt propriety and grace, hath yet room for ten ſcholars in the day-ſchool; and for four young gentlemen in the evening-ſchool; from ſix to eight o'clock. The Teacher hopes, that the decorum obſerved in his ſmall ſchool, which cannot, effectually be enforced in a larger, together with the ſuperior improvement of thoſe youths who have been committed to his care, will recommend him to the countenance of the public, and remove the objections which are made to his terms. The public favour cannot be beſtowed on one, who, in his ſtation, will more aſſiduouſly ſtudy to deſerve it.

10. 12. THOMAS BYERLEY.

Livingſton's Manor, in the County of Albany, New York Government, October 6, 1773.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION FOR THE SMALL POX.

MR. LATHAM Surgeon to the King's (or 55th) Regiment of Foot, continues to practiſe Inoculation as uſual, in Livingſton's Manor: He has ſeveral houſes engaged for the reception and accommodation of ſtrangers in Claverack, and in the Kliſtkill, in Kinderhook; where every thing neceſſary will be attended to. Families are waited on in Albany and Dutches county, on very moderate terms, provided a number are inoculated together, or near each other.——The following Gentlemen of the faculty are connected with Meſſieurs SUTTON and LATHAM, in order to relieve ſuch perſons as ſhould have the misfortune to catch the natural ſmall Pox, and to aſſiſt others who juſtly prefer the advantages of the above eaſy and ſucceſsful method of inoculation, viz.

Mr. OUTWATER,	*Orange Town*,	New-York Government.
Mr. STRINGER,	*Albany*,	
Mr. CONSTABLE,	*Schenectady*,	
Mr. QUILHOT,	*Kinderhook*,	
Mr. THOMSON,	*Redhook*,	
Mr. WHEELER,	*Salisbury*,	Connecticut Gover.
Mr. PAINE,	*Worceſter*,	Maſſachuſetts ditto.

and Mr. BEAUMONT, Surgeon to his Majeſty's 26th Regiment of Foot, for *Canada*.

N. B. Any Practitioner of character in his profeſſion, who is deſirous of being connected with Meſſrs. *Sutton* and *Latham*, in this branch of phyſick, as a principal, for any particular county, is requeſted to apply to Mr. *Latham*, at his houſe in Colonel *Livingſton's* Manor.——His houſe is a mile ſouth from the Manor houſe. 10

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 1s. 6d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons and Chintzes, Tabberets, Moreens, &c. to be ſold upon very reaſonable Terms for Caſh, three, or ſix Months Credit.

8——

WOODWARD,

STORE, near the *Fly Market*, Has alſo for Sale a Quantity of the beſt NEW YORK RUM.

THOMAS B. ATWOOD,

In Bayard Street,

Has juſt imported in the London, *Captain* Chambers, *from* London, *and the* Grace, *Captain* Chambers, *from* Briſtol, *a general Aſſortment of* Drugs *and* Medicines, *to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt Prices; alſo ſome of the moſt approved patented Medicines from their original Warehouſes, ſuch as,*

JAMES's fever powders,
Anderſon's Scotch pills,
Hooper's female pills,
Lockyer's univerſal pills,
Boerhaave's balſam,
Turlington's balſam,
Hill's balſam of honey,
Hill's tincture of valerian,
Bateman's drops,
Daffy's elixir,
Fraunces's female elixir,
Godfrey's cordial,
Eſſence of balm of Gilead,
Eſſence of pepper mint,
Jeſuits drops,
Britiſh oil,
Harlem oil,
Stoughton's bitters,
Greenough's tinctures,
Anodyne necklaces and powders, for children teething,
Eau de Luce,
Hungary and lavender,
Roſe and orange flower waters,
Surgeon's inſtruments,
Steel truſſes for ruptures,
Fine tow, hoſpital lint,
ITALIAN MARBLE MORTARS, of all ſizes, for kitchen or ſhop uſe, cheaper than can be imported.

Sundry articles for the Cordial Diſtillery.

Fine Turkey Rhubarb, and Alexandrian Senna very cheap; medicine cheſts, for ſea or country, with explicit directions. 8—11

☞ The genuine Carolina Pink Root.

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK-STREET, Oppoſite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE; Has for SALE,

A General and complete aſſortment, of new faſhioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewiſe manufactures, and ſells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very uſeful for travelling, and ſleighing.

He alſo trims Lady's robes, and riding-dreſſes, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waiſtcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground ſquirrel muffs and tippetts; and the very beſt black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the higheſt price for water-witches, ground ſquirrel, mole, and white weaſel ſkins. 7—

The ALARM.

NUMBER V.

[*Continued from our laſt Paper.*]

My dear Fellow Citizens,

THE ſenſible friends of Liberty, had two reaſons for oppoſing this act. Its raiſing money upon the Americans without their conſent, and the money thus raiſed being to ſupport a government independent of them, which muſt inevitably effect their ſlavery, and all the terrible conſequences of it. And will not this be as eaſily accompliſhed by paying the duty in England as if it was paid in America? Yes. Cannot the Collectors of the ſeveral ports, that receive the Tea, or the Commiſſioners at Boſton draw on the exchequer for ſuch ſums as may now be neceſſary for the payment of ſalaries, and leave the reſidue there where it is ultimately to be depoſited? Yes. And cannot the reſidue thus left, be appropriated as efficationſly to enſlave this country, as if it had been remitted there from hence? Yes. What then is the difference to you? Why you are told "the duty will be paid in England," that is, three pence ſterling robbed from you, paid there, is not robbery becauſe it is not taken from you here.—This is logical reaſoning indeed! It hath long been agreed among all men of underſtanding, that names do not alter things. But you are now told *Plato* does, that is, what is robbery in one place is not robbery in another. If the moſt ſophiſtical tyrant in England, or the whole tribe of Harpies in America can prove, that the ſame propoſition can be true and falſe in the ſame ſenſe, that is, that robbery is not robbery; they may perſuade you to be your own executioners; but not till then will either of them dupe you to rivet the chains they have audacioufly forged for you. Have the declaratory and Revenue Acts changed their nature or conſequences? Is not the principle maintained by the one, and the execution of it by the other, as dangerous to our liberties, if the duty on *Tea* ſhould be paid in England, as if it was paid in America? Yes. If the Miniſtry did not intend to dupe you to an acknowledgment of the Parliamentary principle, by the artifice of paying the duty in England, they would not let down Government ſo low, as to ſubmit to a manœuvre ſo mean and contrary to the tyrannical ſpirit they have maintained to this country. They would not dare to *diſpenſe* with receiving the duty on Tea here, according to the act of Parliament; did they not rely on the Parliament's approbation of this meaſure, to eſtabliſh a precedent on which in future to load this country with taxes: For diſpenſing with the laws, loſt James the IId, the three kingdoms. That they are playing this High Game to enſlave you, is manifeſt from the Revenue Act remaining unrepealed. While this continues, there is no mode by which you can receive the Tea, without declaring to all the world, that you are the ſlaves of England. If you ſhould be ſo infatuated as to touch *the accurſed thing*, you will mark out to the Miniſtry the path in which they can fleece you of your all; a duty will be laid payable in England on all the articles they oblige you to take from them; until they can raiſe a Revenue ſufficient to maintain all the officers of the crown in this country, independent of the people, and penſion the ſons of the principal families in it. All this being done, by their influence, exciſe laws will be paſſed by our own Aſſemblies, and every other expedient deviſed even to tax you for the light of Heaven; to raiſe a Fund to ſupport a ſtanding army to enable thoſe crown officers and principal families to enjoy the plunder with ſecurity. If any ſurplus of your hard got earnings remains, it will be dragooned from you to gratify the luxury of the Minions and Paraſites of the Court, and to maintain the Noblemen's baſtards and ſtrumpets. Think not my dear fellow citizens, that theſe are the apprehenſions of a melancholy brain, or an Enthuſiaſt. Ireland by thoſe means, for theſe purpoſes, is now the picture I deſcribe, which obliges the inhabitants of it to flock to this country in thouſands. Preſerve it therefore an aſylum for the diſtreſſed of all nations, and a land of liberty for your ſelves. Let the oppreſſions that forced them, and contiaually obliges many of the other nations of Europe to leave their native ſoil, teach you wiſdom; let it teach you to value the envied bleſſings you enjoy, purchaſed by the perilous toil and ſtern virtue of your anceſtor. Therefore leave theſe bleſſings which they left you, unimpaired to your poſterity. If you ſuffer the iron rod of oppreſſion to reach and ſcourge you here, remember you have no America to flee to for an aſylum.—Here you muſt be free men, or the moſt abject and mortified ſlaves. There is no alternative, therefore, ſtand firm, acquit yourſelves like free men, who value liberty and life alike. This manœuvre of exporting the *Tea*, &c. is the laſt and feeble effort of a baffled and embarraſſed Miniſtry, burdened with a diſtreſſed company, plundered by its own ſervants.—Leave the neceſſities of the laſt, as a dead weight on the firſt, and there is no doubt but they will wind up the diſordered political clock, by repealing the Revenue Act. And they will be taught by this, not to make any other attempt on your freedom. This was the argument uſed by thoſe who departed from the firſt form of the Non Importation agreement; but if you receive the Tea, every motive will not only be removed to induce a repeal, but every difficulty will diſappear that deters them now from multiplying taxes upon you. Should it be ſaid, by thoſe who cede to Great-Britain, the right of regulating the trade of the Empire, that if the duty on Tea, *imported* into America, is paid in England, it does not affect our Liberties, as it falls under the regulation of trade: Let the objectors read the Act that impoſes the duty; and if their heads are not as hard as the nether millſtone, they will ſee, that the object of it is not to regulate trade, but to raiſe a revenue, for the tyrannical purpoſes above menuoned. But even if it wore the name of regulating trade, and the duty was laid on the *exportation* of Tea, to America, inſtead of its being laid on *importation* into it, our Liberties would be no leſs affected by it. This will appear, if you conſider, that Tea is already under the higheſt poſſible regulation, entirely prohibited to be imported into America, from any other place but England. Therefore the duty on it is not to regulate the trade of it, but to extort money from you.

Your hands being thus bound, whatever duty they ſhall pleaſe to impoſe on it, even upon *exportation* to America, does, as effectualy take the money out of your pockets, without your conſent, as if it was impoſed upon *importation* here. Your *receiving* it in either caſe, ſubjects you to the ſame conſequences, and anſwers the ſame ends to them. Whatever duty then, they ſhall impoſe on *exportation* to, or *importation* into America, on articles they interdict you to take from others, and which, if you uſe, muſt be taken from them; equally declare you the ſlaves and vaſſals of Great-Britain. For there is no difference, in taking a man's money by force, out of his pocket, whether it be done when his hands are at liberty, or bound. It is ſtill force. "*One thing we may be aſſured of, which is this: Whenever ſhe impoſes duties on commodities, to be paid only upon their exportation, from Great Britain to theſe colonies; it is not a regulation of trade, but a deſign to raiſe a Revenue upon us.*" * The Acts that regulate trade, impoſe the duty on the articles Great-Britain wiſhes you not to purchaſe from others; with the expreſs deſign to induce you to give them the preference. But, in the caſe before you, the duty is impoſed upon your *importing* Tea, from the *only* place ſhe permits you to take it; and therefore, it operates as a tax upon the Americans, to all intents and purpoſes. So that whether the duty is impoſed upon *exportation* to, or *importation* into America, whether it be paid here, or there, your ſlavery in either caſe, is equally clear and certain. 'Tis material to add, that while the Act of Parliament paſſed the laſt ſeſſions, enables the Company to export Tea, to foreigners, free from any duty, it was ſubject to upon its *importation* into England, from India, or elſewhere: the Americans, are nevertheleſs, left ſaddled with the American duty, if they purchaſe it; ſo that they muſt pay three pence ſterling for it more than foreigners. This is a proof with a vengeance, of her maternal affection for her children of theſe colonies. Will the greateſt Zealot for the parliamentary ſupremacy over this Country, have the effrontery to deny, but you have now reaſon to complain of her tyranny! Can you want a more inconteſtable evidence of her deſign to enſlave you? Thus all the arguments, that can be advanced in favour of the intended *importation* of Tea, have, in the courſe of theſe papers, been fully inveſtigated and anſwered. None, therefore, can remain worthy of a ſerious refutation. It hath now been proved to you, That the Eaſt India Company, obtained the monopoly

* *See the Pennſylvania Farmer's Letter, No. VI.*

of that trade by bribery, and corruption. That the power thus obtained, they have prostituted to extortion, and other the most cruel and horrid purposes, the Sun ever beheld. That by the wealth obtained by these means, they have poisoned the Constitution at home, into a System of corruption, which they are now endeavouring to extend to this country. That the Company, by the intended *importation* of Tea, will rob the colony, in a commercial view, of near twenty nine thousand pounds currency per annum. That, whether the Duty on Tea be paid in England or America, your slavery is equally involved in it. That the Non-Importation Agreement, is obligatory on all the parties to it. That a strict adherence to it will preserve your Commerce and your Liberties. That whoever shall abet, or aid in the violating it, is an enemy to both. I cannot, therefore entertain the least doubt, but you will, with your well known resolution, disappoint the enemies of this Country, and defend yourselves against those numerous, and dreadful machinations, that threaten to make you the most miserable of mortals.

New York, Oct. 27, 1773. } HAMPDEN.

The following came to hand too late for our last.

November 10.

For the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

'Mr. HOLT,

'Let the inclosed be published in your 'next Paper. In this fail not at your Peril.

LEGION.

'On Friday the 5th instant, about Noon, 'the following Hand Bill was circulated 'through this City.

'New-York, November 5, 1773.

'To the Friends of Liberty and Commerce.

'*Gentlemen*,

'IT must be strongly marked on your Minds, that the last Non Importation Agreement, was to obtain a Repeal of the tyrannical Act of Parliament, that imposed a Duty upon Glass, Painters Colours, Paper, Tea, &c. which was designed to raise a Revenue from you, without your Consent. You know, that so much of this Act, as imposed a Duty on Tea, is yet unrepealed. Your Honour is therefore bound to maintain the Non Importation Agreement, until this Act is repealed. And several Resolutions, and other Acts, of the Inhabitants of this City, declare, that *Whoever shall aid or abet, the Importation of any Article, subject to a Duty, by Act of Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue upon you, or otherwise assist in the Execution of such Acts, shall be deemed an Enemy to the Liberties of America.*

"When a worthy Gentleman, late of this City, was applied to, by the East India Company to take the Consignment of Part of the Tea they intend to send to this Colony, to enslave you, his Answer was, "That he would not have any Concern with it, as it would be disagreeable to his Countrymen; nor would he insure against the Tea's being burnt, for twenty five per Cent. For he knew his Countrymen abhorred it, and were as much opposed to the receiving of it, as the detestable Stamp Papers, till the Act of Parliament that imposed a Duty on Tea imported into America, was repealed." But William Kelly, late of this Place, where he got the Means of his present Importance, in order to get the Commission of the Sale of the Tea, said, "That there was no Danger from the Resentment of the People of New York, if it should be as high as it was at the Time of the Stamp Act. That then they had an old Man (Mr. Colden) to deal with, but now they had Governor Tryon, (a Military Man) who had suppressed the Insurrection in North Carolina; and he would cram the Tea down their Throats," or Words to this Import. But we cannot believe he had any Authority for this Assertion. This infamous, sordid, and parasitical Declaration of William Kelly, has emboldened the Company to determine to send the Tea to America: He is, for this, by the Resolution abovementioned, an Enemy to his Country; therefore he, and whosoever shall aid or abet, or in any Manner countenance the Execution of that diabolical Project should be treated accordingly. But, in doing this, avoid national Reflections.

"By Order of the Legion's Committee,

CASSIUS.

"The Friends of Liberty and Commerce, considering the above Declarations of William Kelly as inimical to the Liberties of America, and encouraging the Ministry to persevere in their diabolical Project of enslaving this Country; prepared an Effigy of him, and suspended it hanging with a Halter in the Middle of a Gallows, fixed on a Cart, with his Hands pinioned. On the right Side of the Gallows was fixed a horrid Representation of the Devil, with the left Arm over the Gallows, the Body inclining forward; and a Harpoon in its right Hand, directed to Kelly's Breast, looking him full in the Face with a sarcastical Grin. The Gallows was illuminated with three large Lanthorns, in order to shew the Effigies; on Kelly's Breast was fixed a Label with these Words, "The just Reward of that black and horrid Crime, Ingratitude." On his Back was another, with the Words, "A Disgrace to my Country.——Between his Hands was fixed a Tea Cannister illuminated within it, which shewed these Inscriptions. On the Front, "Tea, Three Pence Sterling Duty." On each Side of it, "The infamous Kelly." With the Cart thus accoutered, a vast Multitude of the Inhabitants paraded through most of the principal Streets, accompanied with the loud Huzzas of the People, no Duty on Tea; and carried it to the Coffee-House, where it was burnt in the Presence of many Thousands of the Inhabitants, who signified their Approbation by loud Acclamations. After this a Gentleman addressed the People, "That he wished he had had the base Original, they would treat him in the same Manner;" and desired the People to return home, which they immediately did in the most orderly manner."

BOSTON, November 8.

On Friday last there was a very full meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, in Faneuil-hall, agreeable to a notification issued by the Selectmen; when the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; was chosen Moderator; and the Town, after due deliberation, came to the following resolutions, viz.

Whereas it appears by an act of the British Parliament, passed the last session, that the East India Company in London, are by the said act allowed to export their teas into America, in such quantities as the Lords of the Treasury shall judge proper: And some persons with an evil intent to amuse the people, and others through inattention to the true design of the act, have so construed the same, as that the tribute of three pence on every pound of tea is not to be exacted by the detestable tax-masters here. Upon the due consideration whereof, *Resolved*, That the sense of this town cannot be better expressed, than in the words of certain judicious Resolves lately entered into by our brethren the citizens of *Philadelphia*:—— Wherefore,

RESOLVED, That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of Freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of parliament to tax America, is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure.

II. That the duty imposed by parliament upon tea, landed in America, is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them, without their consent.

III. That the express purpose for which the tax is levied on the Americans, namely, for the support of government, the administration of justice, and the defence of his Majesty's dominions, in America, has a direct tendency to render assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government, and slavery.

IV. That a virtuous and steady opposition, to this ministerial plan of government, in America, is absolutely necessary, to preserve even the shadow of Liberty; and is a duty, which every freeman, in America, owes to his country, to himself, and to his posterity.

V. That the resolution lately come into by the East India Company, to send out their tea to America, subject to the payment of duties, on its being landed here, is an open attempt to enforce the ministerial plan, and a violent attack upon the Liberties of America.

VI. That it is the duty of every American, to oppose this attempt.

VII. That, whoever shall, directly, or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wise aid, or abet, in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea sent, or to be sent out by the East India Company, while it remains subject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy to America.

VIII. That a Committee be immediately chosen, to wait on those gentlemen, who, it is reported, are appointed by the East India Company to receive, and sell said tea, and request them, from a regard to their own characters, and the peace and good order of this town, and province, immediately to resign their appointment.

And the following gentlemen, viz. the Moderator, Mr. Henderson Inches, Benjamin Austin, and Jonathan Mason, Esqrs; and the Selectmen of the town, were appointed a Committee accordingly.

At the same time, the Town passed the following Resolve, viz.

Whereas, the merchants, of this continent did, enter into an agreement, to withhold the importation of teas, until the duty laid thereon should be repealed; which agreement, as we are informed, has been punctually observed, by the respectable merchants in the southern colonies; while, by reason of the peculiar circumstances, attending the trade of this place, some quantities, though very small in proportion to what had been usual, before said agreement, have been imported by some of the merchants here. And, whereas it now appears probable to this town, that the British administration, have taken encouragment, even from such small importations to grant licences to the East India Company as aforesaid:—— Therefore Resolved, that it is the determination of the town, by all means in their power, to prevent the sale of the teas, exported by the East India Company: And, as the merchants here, have generally opposed this measure, it is the just expectation of the inhabitants of this town, that no one of them will, on any pretence whatever, import any tea, that shall be liable to pay the duty, from this time, and until the act imposing the same shall be repealed.

And then the town adjourned till three o' clock in the afternoon.

At three o'clock there was again a very full assembly; and the committee reported to the town, that they had waited on Richard Clarke, Esq. and son, and Benjamin Faneuil, Esq. said to be factors of the East India Company, and communicated to them the resolve of the town, whereby they were requested immediately to resign their appointment. And, that said gentlemen informed the committee, that as Messieurs Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson (who were also reported to be factors to the said Company) were at Milton, and not expected in town till Saturday evening; and, as they chose to consult them, they could not return an answer to the town, till Monday morning.

Then another Committee was chosen, viz. Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. William Molineaux, and Dr. Joseph Warren, to acquaint Messieurs Clarkes, and Mr. Faneuil, that, as they were not joint factors for the East India Company, with the Hutchinsons, it was supposed they could determine for themselves; and, therefore it was the expectation of the town, that they return an immediate answer to the message. And the Committee reported to the town, that an answer might be expected in half an hour.

A motion was then made, that a Committee be appointed to repair to Milton, and acquaint Messieurs Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson, with the request of the town, that they immediately resign their appointment; and John Hancock, Esq. Mr. John Pitts, Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. Samuel Abbot, Dr. Joseph Warren, Mr. William Powell, and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

A letter was brought into the Hall, signed by Richard Clarke, and son, and Benjamin Faneuil, for himself and Joshua Winslow, and directed to the Moderator, to be communicated to the town.

Boston, November 5, 1773.

IT is impossible for us to comply with the request of the town, signified to us this day by their Committee, as we know not what terms the tea, if any part of it should be sent to our care, will come out on, and what obligations either of a moral or pecuniary nature we may be under, to fulfil the trust that may be devolved on us. When we are acquainted with these circumstances, we shall be better qualified to give a definitive answer to the request of the town.

We are,

Sirs, your most obedient Servants,

RICHARD CLARKE, and son,

BENJa. FANEUIL, jun. for self, and

JOSHa. WINSLOW, Esq.

Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. Moderator of Town Meeting, assembled at Faneuil Hall.

This letter was read, and unanimously voted to be not satisfactory to the town.—And then the meeting was adjourned till the next day, at eleven o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee, appointed to wait on the Hutchinsons.

The town met by adjournment on Saturday (the meeting still continuing very full) and the Committee reported, that they had seen Mr. Thomas Hutchinson only (his brother being neither at Milton, nor Boston) and that the town might expect an answer from him immediately.

The following letter was sent in, to the Moderator, sign'd Tho. Hutchinson; which was read and unanimously voted to be an *unsatisfactory* answer, viz.

SIR,

I KNOW nothing relative to the Teas referred to in the request or vote of the town, except that one of my friends has signified to me, by letter, that part of it he had reason to believe would be consigned to me and my brother, jointly. Under these circumstances, I can give no other answer to the town at present, than that if the teas should arrive, and we should be appointed factors, we shall be then sufficiently informed to answer the request of the town.

I am for my brother and self.

Sir, your humble servant.

THOS. HUTCHINSON, Jun.

Honourable John Hancock, *Esq; Moderator of a Town meeting now assembled at Faneuil Hall.*

It was then voted that the letter signed Richard Clark and Son, Benj. Faneuil, for self and Joshua Winslow, and also the letter signed T. Hutchinson, which had been read, were DARINGLY AFFRONTIVE to the town; and the meeting was immediately dissolved.

At the meeting of the town on Friday last, a number of printed hand bills were sent to be distributed in the Hall, called the "*The* TRADESMEN'S PROTEST *against the proceedings of the* MERCHANTS, *relative to the new Importation of Tea*," which was read by the Moderator, at the request of the inhabitants. After the reading of which, it was openly declared by one of the inhabitants, that he saw CHARLES PAXTON, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, giving them away the day before in King-Street. It was then desired that the tradesmen present might collect in a part of the Hall by themselves, that their sense of the paper might be taken. Accordingly the question was put *to them*, Whether they acknowledged the said paper called the *Tradesmen's Protest?* Which passed unanimously in the negative. They also by a subsequent unanimous vote declared their disavowal of the paper, as being *false, scandalous*, and *base*, and their detestation of *Charles Paxton*, and others, who had distributed the copies, as well as of *E. Russell*, who printed them. In the estimation of the town, there were at least four hundred tradesmen present in the meeting.

It is supposed that the dirty thing called the *Tradesmen's Protest*, was the product of the genius of the infamous *Charles Froth*.

On Monday last arrived in 9 Weeks from FALMOUTH, *the* Lord Hyde *Packet Boat, Captain* TAYLOR, *who brings* London *Prints to the 11th* September, *from which we have the following Advices.*

TURIN, July 6.

ON the 25th of last June, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a magazine of powder, which the King of Sardinia keeps at Chamberry for the use of the public, took fire; and though it contained but six barrels, the explosion was so great, that part of the city walls, and several neighbouring houses, at fifty yards distance, were thrown down. Many others were shaken; eighteen persons perished in the ruins, and numbers were very much wounded. The value of the windows only broken by this accident, is estimated at 1350l. sterling.

Leghorn, July 29. Several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in the city of Tangiers, in the Empire of Morocco, on the 18th of last May, a few minutes past five in the morning. One hundred and fifty houses are more or less damaged, and the ramparts of the city shaken in many places. Happily no lives were lost; some few women were hurt, and the consternation was so great, that the people fled from all parts, through fear that the whole city would be levelled with the ground.

Petersbourgh, Aug. 3. Letters from Muscow, of the 26th of July, brought us the melancholy news of dreadful fire, which happened the day before in that city. By a violent storm of wind, the flames spread a German mile round, and destroyed the most stately buildings and palaces of the nobility. The merchants escaped this calamity, the fire not extending to the quarter they inhabit.

Danube, Aug. 11. It is asserted that the Ottomans, encouraged by their late success, have in their turn passed the Danube, and attacked the left wing of Marshal Romanzow's army, which they routed, but that for want of provisions they were obliged to repass that river.

Leiden, Aug. 26. Letters from Cracow of the 15th, say, that General Bibikow is to march immediately with three regiments of foot, two of Cuirassiers, two of Hussars, and a thousand Cossacks for the Crimea, where it is pretended the Russians have received a check, and that Prince Prosorowski, who commanded there in chief, has been made prisoner.

LONDON,

August 26. A letter from Hamburgh of the 17th instant, mentions, that a report prevails there that some accident has befallen the Emperor of Germany at Lemberg; and that some asserted he had been poisoned.

Aug. 27. An evening paper says, that a Great Personage has been so chagrined at the disclosure of a late American correspondence, that the Premier, to prevent a like discovery, has given it in orders to all the head clerks of the public offices, to write their *confidential* letters in future in a *cypher*, each office to have a different one peculiar to that department.

August 30. A very bold push has been made within these few days, to dislodge Lord North, though it is well known, his Majesty will hold him up while he can uphold a peace; but if a war ensues, nothing can insure Lord North.

War (says an evening paper) is talked of at the west end of the town, with the most positive assurances. It is not [illegible] thing which is to take place in [illegible] but as a thing, the foundation of [illegible] said, and which must break out in a very short time. It is accordingly said, that

private preparations are making for this great event.

It is a melancholy reflection, says a correspondent, that one sees in the same newspaper, many fatal instances of a decay in trade, and accounts from every public place, that they never were so much crowded as at present.

"Arrived at Spithead, the Gibraltar Frigate, Sir Thomas Birch, from Boston, last from Lisbon.

Aug. 31. On Tuesday last Capt. Scowen, set off for Lisle in French Flanders, in order to meet Mr. Fitzgerald, and there finally settle the difference which unfortunately arose from the former giving his candid opinion on the *Vauxhall dispute*. Previous to his departure he informed his adversary, by a friend, that he should wait for him till Wednesday se'nnight [to-morrow]. Mr. F—— set out on Saturday afternoon, and, ere this, must be arrived at the place appointed,——Capt. S—— was attended to Dover by his father, where the latter affectionately embraced his son, telling him, "That, as he had hitherto supported the character of a gentleman unimpeached, he was assured he would not now disgrace it, or his family, by a contrary mode of conduct; and that, unfortunate and affecting as the present trial was, he would rather attend his remains, than he should retract from what he had advanced."——Here parental tears arose, which spoke more forcibly than any language, and—they parted. Capt. S——, is attended, we hear, by a Capt. Nugent of the guards, and another gentleman; Mr. F—— by a Capt. Guarragan of the Irish brigades, and another friend.

By advices over land, by the way of Constantinople, we learn, that a terrible fire happened lately at Bactria, a province in Persia, which destroyed several silk manufactories, one of which contained 1700 bales of kelkodapesenè, or city silk, and 850 bales of charbass, or brocade silk, each weighing 276 pounds, all of which were entirely consumed.

By Letters from Valencia we are informed, that the King of Spain had agreed to the restoration of the order of Jesuits, and has promised them a sanctuary in his dominions.

September 1. We are assured that a new set of instructions are now preparing for the viceroy of a certain kingdom, as it seems he cannot follow the instructions he originally received.

One of the principal causes of the now apparent decay of a sister kingdom in arts, commerce and manufactures, has been owing to the great number of their landed gentry constantly residing in this kingdom. As one obvious instance, among many others, of this assertion, there is an Irish nobleman resident here, who has drawn from Ireland, since the death of his uncle, (which is not above seven years) no less a sum than half a million of money.

A gentleman who left Dublin on Tuesday sevennight gives an account of a very great riot that happened there the day before.—The Irish manufacturers, (connived at by the masters) have for some time past behaved with great insolence to those who wore clothes of any other than their own manufacture. Ladies have had muslin gowns cut to pieces in the streets. Several gentlemen, with nankeen waistcoats and breeches, have had both cut to pieces, and obliged to go home naked. One day, the week before, the rioters stoped a post chaise, and took out a gentleman from between two ladies, and after disrobing him of his nankeen waistcoat and breeches, put him into the chaise again. Such have been their exploits for a week or two past; but that day it was resolved to make a public procession, and figures were dressed up, representing Captain Nankeen and Miss Muslin. The figures were carried through the streets of Dublin, attended by a most riotous and insolent mob, in order to be hanged at the common gallows. The military were called out to keep the peace, and the Lord Mayor at their head, met the rioters in Francis-street. Nothing could prevail upon them to disperse, and at last some of them (for great numbers were armed with pistols and cutlasses) fired upon the soldiers. The word then was given, and the soldiers fired and killed seven of the mob on the spot, and wounded twelve others, who are not expected to live. The gentleman from whom we have this intelligence saw the dead carried off. The mob afterwards broke the windows of one of the Sheriffs, and a guard of Highlanders were posted at the Mayor's house, to prevent the like outrage there.

By the same gentleman we learn, that the crops of grain in Ireland have been never known more plentiful than they are at present. Wheat is cheaper there than in England as much as 4s. the barrel.

We are informed by a gentleman of veracity, just come from the west of England, that [illegible] there cannot be got in [illegible] account of the great dearth [illegible] people; and that particularly [illegible] Plymouth, those that can be obtained [illegible] hired at no less a sum than from 3s. [illegible]d. per day.

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

September 2. Our great and wise Ministers are at length, it is said, brought to their senses; the warm opposition their measures have met with on the other side of the water, compelling them to acknowledge they have strained the bow far beyond their original intention.

We hear that a certain American Governor concluded a letter which he lately wrote to one of the Secretaries of State with these remarkable words: "I now perceive nothing will re-establish my authority, therefore I beg to be recalled, and that speedily, otherwise I may probably be soon called to another world."

This day the following issues will be made from the paymaster General's Office, Whitehall, to his Majesty's land forces, viz. 366 days pay of the General and Staff Officers, serving in North America, from the 25th of December 1771, to the 24th of December 1772, both days inclusive. 366 days pay of the garrisons in the plantations, from ditto to ditto. And 366 days pay of the Commandants of the Out Ports in North America, to the same time, &c.

It is said, from private dispatches, that the late successful attack of the Turks on a part of the Russian forces, has so abundantly raised their spirits as to bid fair for future victories.

It is confidently asserted, that letters of recall were last week privately sent off to Governor Hutchinson.

Some private dispatches of a very particular nature were lately sent off to the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia.

It is said that the post of Captain-General of the Army will be bestowed on the Prince of Wales, as soon as his Royal Highness comes of age.

The Governor Wright, Captain Hall, from Carolina for London, is put into Plymouth by contrary winds.

The Richmond, Love, from Virginia for London, with tobacco is safe arrived, off Dover, after a tedious passage of nine weeks and four days.

Sept. 7. According to authentic advices from Constantinople (says a letter from Vienna) about three thousand French officers, belonging to the Train of Artillery, arrived at the army of the Grand Vizir the beginning of the present campaign, which has been of inconceivable hurt to the Russians, and has given great umbrage at the Court of Petersburgh. These French officers (adds our correspondent) it is very plain, have not entered into the Turkish service of their own accord as volunteers, as it is well known the encouragement given by her Imperial Majesty to volunteers of every nation exceeds that of the Turks, notwithstanding which, there is not a French officer in her service.

Count Romanzow's resolution to repass the Danube was supported by some positive assurances of assistance from the Courts of Vienna and Berlin.

A Traveller declares that when he left Civita Vecchia in Italy (which was only a few weeks since) two vessels were preparing there to carry Jesuits to England.

Orders are given from the War-Office for the 27th Reg. of foot to be embarked at Portsmouth, for Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Yesterday arrived the Duke of York Packet Boat, Capt. Dickenson, from New-York, in twenty seven days; and the Eagle, Packet Boat, Nichols, in twenty nine days, from Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

On Saturday Mr. Harrison, inventor of the time-piece for finding out the longitude, received the last payment of the 20,000l. for his useful discovery; the sum paid him was 9585l.

The bull for the abolition of the Jesuits in France, is granted in return for restoring to the See of Rome Avignon, and other valuable dependencies.

A letter from Petersburgh says, As the French Ministry disavow any permission to the officers serving as volunteers in the Turkish armies, the commander is resolved for the future not to admit them as prisoners of war.

The present French parliament's registering the edicts against the Jesuits will not enforce them greatly, as they are known to be the tools of the Monarch.

The insurrections at Constantinople are so frequent and dangerous, that the Ambassadors there, and other public persons, avoid as much as possible going abroad.

However our Ministers may affect incredulity, it is the general opinion that the Spaniards are only waiting a plausible occasion for the commencement of hostilities, with a power that has most *complaisantly* permitted them to make the necessary preparations.

Would it not be a little hard, asks a correspondent, should an insurrection in a neighbouring kingdom be the consequence of the ministerial darings, and ministerial manœuvres, that the people should be branded with the name of *Rebels*, who were peaceable, loyal, and uncomplaining, until roused by unwarrantable attacks on their Property and Liberties?

Such is the *malice* of the public in general, that it is said no step will be left untaken for the purpose of jockeying the *King's friends* out of their seats at the approaching election; but, adds our correspondent, it is to be feared the news is much too good to be true.

It is thought that some measure will be taken on the meeting of Parliament, to check the spirit of emigration which now reigns throughout this unhappy kingdom.

Advices from Warsaw mention one of the Russian General Officers there being assassinated, which has caused much disturbance. *Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, Aug.* 27.

"We expect soon to hear that our grand army has again passed the Danube; for we have received advice, that Count Romanzow, after staying some time on this side of the said river, to refresh his troops, has left some regiments to guard the banks, and has marched thirty wrestes to the west, in order to pass it there.

"In the account which her Imperial Majesty has made public, of the operations of her troops on the other side of the Danube, she declares, that in the engagement between General Weisman and Nyman Bacha alone, on the 3d of July, the Turks had 3700 men killed, and 1500 mortally wounded; and that they lost their camp artillery, baggage waggons, standards, and all the vessels they had on the Danube, to a considerable amount, besides those lost in other engagements; and that she had the greatest reason to be satisfied with the conduct of her Generals, and the bravery of her troops."

On Saturday afternoon an express arrived with an account of the duel between John S——n, Esq; of the first regiment of foot guards, and George Robert F——d, Esq; the particulars of which are thus related: they agreed to stand at the distance of 12 yards; Mr. F—d fired a brace of pistols, and both missed; upon which Mr. S—n went up to him, and asked him if he was satisfied? being answered in the affirmative, Mr. S—n nobly declined firing; and thus the matter ended.

BOSTON, November 11.

It being usual on the evening of the 5th of November, for the mob to carry about pageants, representing the Pope, Devil, &c. The ten Commissioners were apprehensive, that the occasion would be improved, to pay them a visit, they, therefore, removed their persons, and most of their valuable effects, leaving their houses guarded within, by a number of men. But, *the wicked flee, when none pursue. A guilty Conscience needs no Accuser.* We are assured, that neither *nobility*, nor *mobility*, had the least intention of disturbing them, at that time.

[No vessels have arrived lately from England: The last London intelligence is 11 weeks to this day.]

NEW-YORK, November 18.

Thursday night last, Dr. PETER MIDDLETON, and Col. JOHN MAUNSELL, of this City, were appointed Governors of King's College.

A Letter from Detroit, of October the 2d, says, "From the general Behaviour of the Indians of the different Nations in these upper Countries, we have great Reason to expect considerable Trouble from them the ensuing Spring; they are often killing both English and French Traders, sending belts to all Quarters, and say they are encouraged by other nations to take up the Hatchet: They cannot surprise us; we are always on our Guard against them.—Major Basset is an excellent Officer, and keeps up the most exact Discipline, so that we have nothing to fear but for those who may be exposed on the Communication.

The Snow Peggy, Captain Hastie, from this Port, for Glasgow, having sprung a Leak a few Days after she left Sandy-Hook, came into this Port last Friday Evening.

Tuesday Morning one ——— Peck, a coasting Captain, from Guilford, bound to North Carolina, fell overboard and has not been seen since. The Evening before, he was in Company with a Person of his Acquaintance, at an Oyster House, and said he should not live till Saturday Night.

We have certain Advice by the Packet, that a Ship for New-York, and another for Philadelphia, to bring the East India Company's Tea, were actually engaged—probably another for Boston.—But that the Matter was managed with the utmost Secrecy, and every Artifice would be used to introduce it by some Means that we might least expect, or be able to counteract.

[The Boston Papers of Thursday last, mention no late Arrivals from England, nor any Thing more concerning the Tea than is inserted in the second Page of this Paper.

The Report circulated about Town, said to have come from a Nantucket Man, *that the East India Company's Tea was arrived at Boston*, is undoubtedly a Mistake, and probably took its rise from such a Report which was published in the New Hampshire Paper about three Weeks ago, soon after the Arrival at Boston, of Capt. Scot, who had been solicited to bring the Tea, but refused.]

[The Verses on the Death of a Lady, are too incorrect for Publication.—The printed Piece, signed *Paplicola*, inclosed from *Philelutheros*, did not come to Hand, till all the Room that could be spared in this Paper, was engaged.]

ARRIVALS.

At Cowes, the Symmitree, Muir, from South-Carolina. At Portsmouth, Richmond, Fowler, from New-York. At Dover, the Juliett, Gray, from Virginia. At Liverpool, the Rebecca, Willcocks; and the Hannah, ———, from Philadelphia. At Portsmouth, the Adriatic, Mar; and the Fox, Norman, from Quebec. At Liverpool, the Boston Packet, Mott, from Boston. At Whitehaven, the William, Hudson, from Virginia. At Lisbon; Sharpe, Rogers, Loreing, Thurston; and Quebec, Brash, from Quebec; Pitt, Cheesman, from Philadelphia. At Havre, the Buchanan, Moodie, from New-York. At Deal, Peggy, Widdifield, from Maryland. At Dover, Richmond, Love, from ditto.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Mary, C. Sprague, and Sally, J. Pell, from St. Croix; Lawrence, A. Martin, St. Thomas; Beaver, S. Deane, St. Christophers; J. P. Perriam, St. Catherine, J. Tanner, Curacoa; Schooner May Flower, A Brigs, Nantucket; Ship Peace and Plenty, [illegible] Kenzie, Philadelphia; Brig. Jersey Packet, T. Davisson, Pensacola; William, J. Tucker, Turks Island.

OUTWARD. *Brig Union, S. Williams, Salem; Johnson, M. White, Jamaica; Rebecca, T. Sanders, ditto; Sloop Francis, J. Seymour, Bermuda; Schooner Biddy, W. Underill, Philadelphia; Sloop Plumbird, T. Cox, and Diligence, J. Tillinghast, Rhode Island; Sloop Neighborhood Merchant, D. Newton, New Providence; Dispatch, J. Ibester, North-Carolina; General Gage, D. Levitt, Rhode Island; James and Thomas, Peter Creighton, Hispaniola; Swift, H. Fisher, Rhode Island; Beaver, S. Deane, St. Christophers.*

CLEARED. *Schooner Salley, D. Reynolds, Sloop Grenadier Packet, C. Hall, and Sloop Sally, S. Williams, Rhode Island; Schooner William, J. Peck, Maryland; Ship London, J. [illegible], London; Sloop Spermaceti, J. Samuels, Whaling; Schooner Peggy, C. Rathery, Virginia; Sloop Florida Packet, T. Mullett, ditto; Sloop Middlesex, R. Castle, St. Eustatia; Ship Franklin, M. Duncan, St. Croix; Sloop Cyprus, J. Morris, Maryland; Sloop Dolphin, J. Salmon, North-Carolina; Schooner Little Nelly, N. Butterfield, N. Providence; Sloop Friendship, J. Duncan, Hispaniola.*

TO BE SOLD,

AT J. HOLT'S

Printing Office, in Dock-Street,

Opposite to Captain Mercier's, near the COFFEE-HOUSE,

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1774,

Containing the following Particulars,

1. SUN and moon's rising and setting, every day in the year.
2. The moon's place in the signs, the moon's southing, and age every day in the year.
3. Time of high water every day at New-York, and many other noted places.
4. Time of change, full, and quartering of the moon.
5. Time of the sun's entering the signs every month.
6. Time of the rising, setting, and southing of the seven and other noted stars, and planets, with their conjunctions, aspects, &c.
7. Festivals and remarkable days, with judgment of the weather.
8. An ephemeres of the planets places in the signs, &c.
9. Eclipses of the sun and moon.
10. Anatomy of man's body, with the signs supposed to govern the several parts, and a description in verse.
11. Names and characters of the seven planets, aspects and common notes.
12. *Verses*, on a night prospect—the signs—Epitaph on a good woman—public liberty—on the marriage of Mr. Wise, to Miss Novice. The cross events of life—Vanity of riches—Frugality in trifles—Sweets of liberty, a prophetic song.
13. Evil of living unmarried.
14. Wise rules and reflections for the conduct of life.
15. Sentiments of the famous Mr. Penn, concerning marriage.
16. Rules for the choice of a wife.
17. The importance of governing the passions.
18. Necessary requisites to preserve a friend.
19. Moral uses of the changes in the seasons.
20. List of his Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of New-York.
21. List of the city and other officers of courts, &c.
22. Do. of the Council, Assembly, and Judges in New-Jersey.
23. Courts in New-York and New-Jersey.
24. Do. in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and R. Island.
25. Ages of the Monarchs in Europe.
26. Table of the value of coins.
27. Table of interest.
28. Tide table.
29. Table of daily expence.
31. List of fairs in New-York, New-Jersey, &c.
32. Rate of all the stages from N. York to Philadelphia.
33. Roads thro' all the British colonies.
34. A collection of excellent approved medicines and receipts, viz.
    1. For worms, purifying the blood obstructions, ulcers, scald head, &c.
    2. For a dropsy.
    3. — Consumption.
    4. Hooping cough, and all others.
    5. To stop the most violent bleeding.
    6. For the bite of a mad dog.
    7. For chopped lips.
    8. For the tooth ach.
    9. Fine cement for broken glass or China.
    10. To take all spots from cloth, stuffs, linen, &c.
35. A collection of merry jests.

☞ The Printer will warrant the exactness of the calculations in the above Almanack, being made by one of the most skillful Astronomers in America. 11—

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Person, lately from England, who understands the Method of Book-keeping, and writes a good legible Hand; would be glad to serve any Merchant, or Store keeper.—Any Gentleman, wanting such a Person, on leaving Notice with the Printer, shall be immediately waited on. 11,—14.

N. B. If in a Snuff Manufactory, the more agreeable, having some Knowledge of that Business.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MIDDLE aged Woman, who can be well recommended and is capable of taking Care of a Family, either in Town or Country; is a good Pastry Cook, understands pickling, preserving, washing of small Clothes, and clear Starching. Inquire of the Printer. 11, 14

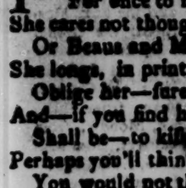
POET's CORNER.

To the PRINTER.

PErmit a giddy trifling Girl,
For once to fill your Poet's Corner;
She cares not though the Critics snarl,
Or Beaus and Maccaronies scorn her.
She longs, in print, her Lines to see,
Oblige her—sure you can't refuse it!
And—if you find her out—your Fee
Shall be—to kiss her—if you choose it.
Perhaps you'll think the Fee too small;
You would not think so if you knew her;
For she has Charms, confess'd by all
Who have the Happiness to view her.
The Favour that to you she proffers,
Has been solicited in vain;
And many flatt'ring splendid offers,
Rejected with a cold Disdain.
She scorns the Man, however pretty,
However Riches round him flow,
However wise, or great, or witty;
That's so his Country's Rights a Foe.
He that to flatter Folks in Pow'r,
His Country's Freedom would betray,
Deserves the Gallows ev'ry Hour,
Or worse—to feel a Tyrant's Sway.
May such alone be unprotected
By Justice' and by Nature's Laws;
And to despotic Power subjected
Suffer the Miseries they cause.
To scorn them is each Female's Duty,
Let them not Children have, or Wife;
May they ne'er meet the Smiles of Beauty,
Nor any social Joys of Life.

MARCIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL,



The SHIP
BARBARA,
THOMAS BLUNDELL, Master,
will be dispatched in a few Days: For Freight only, apply to
PHILIP LIVINGSTON. 9 13

WILLIAM USTICK,
At the Sign of the LOCK and KEY, *between Beekman's and Burling's Slip,*

HAS just imported in the Grace, Capt. Chambers, from Bristol, and the last Vessels from London, an Universal Assortment of IRONMONGERY AND CUTLERY, &c. amongst which are NAILS of all Sorts. He will sell on the lowest Terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash or short Credit.

9, 12

FOR KINGSTON,
(IN JAMAICA)

The SNOW
ESTHER,
ROBERT DANN,
Master, will sail next Week: For Freight, apply to PHILIP LIVINGSTON. 9 13

THE Absence of some Gentlemen from this city, and the unavoidable engagements of others in attending unforeseen business of the publick at this time, renders the postponing of the drawing of the Delaware Lottery, for the Sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Sterling (for a few weeks) absolutely necessary. But the publick may be assured that it will be completed in the month of December next.

PETER GOELET,
At the GOLDEN KEY, in *Hanover Square,*
HAS JUST IMPORTED,
In the last VESSELS from LONDON, and BRISTOL,

A VERY large and general Assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, and HARDWARE, together with a great Variety of other Articles, which he will sell wholesale, or retail, on the most reasonable terms. 9 13

New York, November 4, 1773.

Hughes's

ENGLISH Grammar and general School, in King Street, is now open, agreeable to a late Advertisement in this Paper. Though the Plan of both is greatly improved, the Terms are the same as they were; and according to Promise, a particular Account of this Institution will be given the Publick, by its greatly obliged,
And very humble Servant,
H. Hughes.

☞ An Evening School will also be opened, if a sufficient Number of Scholars offer speedily. 9—12

JOHN MORTON,
Has just imported by the last ships from London; by the America, Captain Hervey, from Hull; and by the Grace, Capt. Chambers, just arrived from Bristol, a neat and general assortment of goods, to suit the season; amongst which are

GREEN and spotted rugs, Rose and Indian blankets, red and blue duffies, red, blue, brown, and gray coatings; Bath do. of all colours, broad cloths of all colours, from 6*s* 6*d*. to 32*s*. per yard, forrest cloths, and German serges, long ells, kerseys and plains, red, yellow, and white flannels; striped do. embossed serges, course and fine penistons of all colours, black, blue and red spotted swanskins; plain white do. scarlet, crimslin, pink, blue, green and black moreens; women's black Bristol shoes, Rowns duck, Scotch sheeting, osnaburghs, brown, and white buckrams, shalloons, callimancoes, durants and tamies; double folded fusts, striped and cross bar'd durants, checked tamies, striped, cross bar'd, and plain camlets; Irish do. black and white crape, hatband do. men's and boy's felt, castor, and beaver hats; Irish linens, pistol and long lawns, black russels, black and cloth coloured taffeties and persians, plain and striped lutestrings, ¼ yd. and ½ ell persians of all colours, plain and flower'd black and white sattins, women's black and white silk gloves and mitts, black and coloured worsted do. women's, maid's and girl's purple, crimson, white and cloth coloured leather gloves and mitts; men's white silk hose and coloured silk caps, Scotch thread from No. 10 to 50, flemish and cloth coloured do. sewing silks, darning and knitting threads, cotton romalls, blue and white check, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; blue and white, and red and white spotted stamped linen handkerchiefs; black and white gauze do. white, red, black and white striped borders, Kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, silk and gauze aprons, plain and flowered black and white gauze, catgut, striped, spriged and plain muslins; white wax beads, black and white pound do. a neat assortment of ribbons and fans, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 white counterpains; black and coloured cotton denims, brown fustians, jeans, white corded dimities, black and white drawboys, grazets, blue lastings, bed bunts, russels of all colours, furniture checks, yd. and 3-8 cotton do. 10 nail linen do. lacquered and double gilt buttons, plated do. basket do. of all colours, yarn hose, men's, boy's and girl's worsted hose; black breeches pieces, spotted vest do. cambricks and lawns, a large assortment of ermin muffs and tippets, minikin and large pins, Kilmarnock caps, cap and apron tape, nonsopretties, coarse and fine combs, coarse and quality binding, shoemakers spinnel, crewels, mohair, silk, hair and best scarf twist; men's buckskin, wash, and black leather gloves; worsted do. callicoes and chintzes, testaments, spelling books, primmers, Holland quills, sealing wax and wafers, bonnet paper, chip hats, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass; sheet iron, blistered steel, long and short pipes, fine long Dutch do. boxes of tin, fine and coarse iron wire, brass do. Scotch snuff in bottles and bladders, cutteau and penknives, common and tortoiseshell handle razors, scissars, glass and brass sleeve buttons, cap wire, common and White chapel needles, darning do. knives and forks, sheet iron double and single, pewter basons, plates and dishes; bullets, 28 to the pound, shot, shoe and knee buckles, snuff boxes, Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting, china as usual.

Likewise a large assortment of
Looking Glasses, Pictures, Maps, &c.

To prevent the great and unnecessary Expence bestowed on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiser, undertakes to clean them at 2*s*. each, glasses 1*s*. some 6*d*. best mainsprings; enamelled dial plates, fitted complete at 6*s*. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain silver, and metal cases, beautifully gilt and covered with shagreen, &c. some very low priced: Also a neat dial.

☞ Watches justly valued, for those who are about to buy, or swap elsewhere.

By JOHN SIMNET, only regular London manufacturer here—At the dial on Murray's wharf, New-York.

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the Honourable Court of Probate, for the district of Middletown, Commissioners, to examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors of the Estate of Captain Samuel Rockwell, late of Middletown, Deceased, represented insolvent; Hereby notify said creditors, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling house of Ephraim Fenno, innholder, in said Middletown, upon the last Monday of this, and the five succeeding months; beginning at two o'clock afternoon.

N. B. All Accounts brought against said estate, must be attested to—

ELIJAH TREADWAY,
NATHANIEL BROWN,
ELIHU STAR,
} Commissioners.

Middletown, October 12, 1773.

HENRY REMSEN, and Co.
In HANOVER SQUARE,

HAVE just imported the following articles, 4d. 6d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails of the best sort; a very good assortment of blue and other coloured broad cloths, shalloons, Bath coating, twilled coating, broad and narrow frises, bearskins, Yorkshire plains, and forrest cloths, spotted swanskins, German serge, Penniston's half thicks, green bays, long ells, durants, calamancoes, tamies, a large assortment of buckles, buttons, and links, ribbons; cutlery, temple spectacles, horn and ivory combs, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

Antigua Rum of the best quality, brown sugar in barrels, a few packages of men's and boy's felt hats, well assorted for country stores, best cotton cards, window glass, and London shot.

Nesbitt Deane,
HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House, opposite the New-Dutch Church, New-York) to exceed in fineness, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, impress with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind. 7—

LAW BOOKS TO BE SOLD,
At Twenty per Cent. less than they cost last April, in London.

WOOD's Body of Conveyance, 3 Vols.
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 Vols.

For Particulars inquire of the Printer hereof.

N. B. The Gentleman who owns the Books, expects to sail for England the 21st of this Month. 8—11

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling House and Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Col. RICKETTS, deceased, situated in *Elizabeth-Town*, on the Road between the Court-House and *the Point*.—The House is large and very convenient, and accommodated with all the Out-Houses that can be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houses, &c. are excellent, with every Convenience, in that Way, which a Gentleman or Farmer can desire. The Garden contains several Acres of Ground, and abounds with a large and elegant Collection of Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years carefully to collect, from England, as well as from all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in a good Year, is sufficient to produce two or three Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the House is a good Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing, Pasture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt Meadow. Besides the internal Qualities of this well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to recommend it to a Gentleman; such as its being within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the remarkably pleasant and healthy Village of *Elizabeth-Town*,—which has many genteel and agreeable Families residing in and about it, with a regular and plentiful Market to supply their Tables, and the farther Convenience of *two* of the best *Grammar-Schools* in the Country. A greater or less Quantity of Land will be sold with the House, as the Purchaser may like, and immediate Possession will be given to the Purchaser. For farther Particulars, inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Esq; in *New-York*, or of the Subscriber in *Elizabeth-Town*.

THOMAS B. CHANDLER.

Feb. 22d, 1773. 74—

New Jersey, Monmouth County, } ss. BY Order of the Honourable Court of Common Pleas for said county; whereas William Houale, William Price, Richard Britain, and Alexander Gamey, prisoners for debt, in the Jail of said county, and two thirds of their creditors did this day petition said court to be admitted to take the benefit of the late act of assembly of this province, for the relief of insolvent debtors; now these are to give notice to the creditors of said debtors, that they be together at the court house of said county, on the 4th day of December next ensuing, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said prisoners' estates should not be assigned, and they be discharged from their confinement, pursuant to the said act. 9 11

TO ALL PERSONS
Interested in the Lands hereafter mentioned:

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal; bearing date at fort James, in New-York, on Manhattans Island, the 26th day of October, in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, Annoque Domini 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land, within the Government of New-York, upon the main; contained in three Necks; of which the easternmost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river; being also the east bounds or limits of the said Government upon the main; and the westernmost with the gravelly or stony Brook, or river, which makes the east limits of the land, known by the name of Mr. Pell's purchase, having to the south the sound, and running to northward from the marked trees upon the said necks, 20 miles into the woods, which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, Gent. in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved both at several Courts of sessions, as also at the General Court of Assizes; for a confirmation, therefore, unto the said John Richbell, in his possession, and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the before recited parcel or tract of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esqr afterwards became seized, in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the eastermost of the said three necks, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the Third, by his letters patent, under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the 21st day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign anno domini 1701, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns forever, all his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was intitled to in the said east neck; in which said confirmation, the said lands are described to be a tract of land in the county of Westchester; beginning at a marked tree, by Mamaroneck river, which is the easternmost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck Township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof, and thence on a northern line until eighteen miles from the said marked tree, is completed westerly at the marked tree, or a great rock, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road, and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eastermost side of the said land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on; and the lot bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadows below Westerly, to a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said province; and the right of the said John Richbell, therein, was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote; and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, did, on the 8th day of December, 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all their right, title, and interest, of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck; being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, with all the salt and fresh meadow, or any lands or meadows anyways appertaining or belonging to them, within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New England, did, on the 26th day of December, 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the land lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river; and east of a brook which runs down into a creek, that parts or runs between the east neck so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon; and between the country road; and a line extended two miles northerly or north from said road; bounded with other rights of land, whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east; and by the brook aforesaid, on the west; and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherwise the said lands may be bounded, or reputed to be bounded; And also, a certain right of meadow, situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck, commonly called the east neck, whether laid out, or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded. AND WHEREAS I the subscriber, am a part owner of all the lands contained in the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his descendants, since his death; and am inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And of one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the said colony of New-York, entitled "And act to continue an act, entitled an act, for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto." And also, to continue one other act, entitled "an act to explain part of an act, entitled "an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December, 1768. I do therefore, hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the Manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleecker, of New-Rochell, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of Westchester Esqrs. (persons not interested in the said lands) are appointed commissioners, for the partition of the said lands; and that they, the said commissioners, will meet on Tuesday the 18th day of January next, at the house of James Bayly, at New-Rochell, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the said lands; and all persons interested in the said lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purpose above mentioned. Given under my hand, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1773. 6—10

LEWIS JOHNSTON.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1611.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18. 1773.

Ennis Graham,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

At his CLOTH STORE, the Corner of Wall-Street, Facing Mr. Rivington's new PRINTING-OFFICE;

HAS juſt imported in the LONDON, Captain Chambers, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, a neat Aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths; amongſt which are the following new Colours:

TYRIAN, barry,
Laylock, aurora,
Pearl and garnet.

Ingrain Cloths.

Scarlet, buff, Garnet, Light blue, } Superfine Caſſamer.

A curious aſſortment of VEST PATTERNS,

White and buff tambour, embroidered caſſamer,
White ſilk, embroidered with gold,
White ſilk do. with ſilver,
Coloured ſilk ditto, with ſilver and gold,
White chain ſilk do. with gold,
Coloured ſilk ditto, with gold and ſilver,
Straw do. ditto, with gold,
White ſatin ditto, with gold,
White ſatin ditto, with ſilver,
Grey ſilk ditto, with ſilver,
Different coloured ſilk ditto, with gold & ſilver with coloured flowers,
Plain ſilk ditto, with ſhades,
Burdet, ditto, do.
Gold flowered court velvet, for veſts,
Scarlet, white, Blue, and cloth colour ſilk ſhags, for lining clothes,
Cotton ſpotted velvets, now worn by the Engliſh Court,
Cotton ſpots, of different colours,
Spitalfield do. for collars,
Royal ribbed thickſets,
Striped velveret,
Gold and ſilver laces; amongſt which are, a new faſhion'd gold & ſilver ſpangled chain lace,
A new faſhion gold and ſilver treble chain and ſpangled lace,
Very handſome gold and ſilver ſpangled bands, buttons, and loops,
Very handſome gold and ſilver ſpangled hat buckles to match,
Gold embroidered with black; buttons, loops, and bands,
Gold and ſilver embroidered buttons on cloth, to match the fine cloths,
Gold and ſilver broad and narrow, veſting lace, gold and ſilver bullion fringe, for the ARMY & MILITIA Gentlemen,
Gold and ſilver cords,
Do. Taſſels,
Do. Cord,
Do. Garters,
Do. Chain,
Do. Taſſels,
Gold ſpangled loops and frogs for cloaks,
Prunellos and Oxford crape, for the Clergy and gentlemen of the long robe,
Brown Prunellos, and white crape,
Scarlet ſhalloons,
Indian ſattins, paduaſoys,
Crapes, plain, of different colours,
Italian crapes and perſian, and white Romandary, for linings,
Black and cloth colour'd Florentines, India

VEST PATTERNS.

ſilk, Chintz, and Scotch checked linen handkerchiefs,
Scarlet, buff, and black } Sales.
Black, blue, and ſcarlet hairbine,
Camlets, ſagathies, duroys,
Double allopeen, ſerge denim,
Everlaſting, calicoes and cottons,
Burdet, ſtarret, damaſcus, loretta,
Cotton denim, cotton cantoon,
White India demity, white jannet,
White and coloured janes, white ſatinet,
Pillow & other fuſtians,
Thickſets, Ruſſia ſheetings,
Cambricks, piſtol lawns, long lawns,
Iriſh linens, dowlas, garlix,
Brown Holland, Ruſſia ſheeting,
Buff, white, and black ſilk breaſthes pieces,
Do. do. worſted ditto,
Silk,
Silk and worſted,
Thread, Cotton, } Men's hoſe.
Cotton and worſted,
Worſted,
Women's, girl's, and boy's hoſe,
Doeſkin, buck, Beaver, ſhammoy,
Dogſkin, } Mens gloves.
Black ſhammoy,
Black and cloth colours,
Brown and white thread,
Middling and common broad-cloths,
Forreſt and bungers cloths, kerſey,
Beſt Florida coating,
Beurſkin,
Fine ratteen, German ſerge,
Yellow, ſcarlet, white flannel,
Green and blue baiſe, long ells,
Superfine hair ſhag, of different colours,
Worſted ſhag ditto,
Rattinets, ſhalloons,
Durants, tammies,
Caſamancoes,
New faſhion ſcarf buttons,
Do. gilt, plated, and ſteel buttons,
Scarf, cotton, } Twiſt
Silk & nankeen, } Twiſt
Sewing ſilks, of all colours,
Lace garters,
Scotch gartering,
Shoe, coat, and quality bindings,
White and brown buckram, glazed linen
Glovers, taylors, and ſcotch threads,
Livery lace for clothes and carriages,
Cap, apron, and red tapes, cord,
Horn moulds, leather breeches makers moulds,
Common, and glovers needles,
Shammy ſkins,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Penknives, knives and forks, &c. &c.
Taylor's tools,
Hatter's trimmings
Staymaker's do. &c. &c. &c. 6, 9

Delaware Lottery,

FOR the SALE of LANDS, belonging to the EARL OF STIRLING, in the Provinces of New-York and New-Jerſey.

The Drawing of this Lottery is unavoidably poſtponed on Account of ſeveral Perſons with whom Tickets were depoſited for Sale, having not ſent in their Accounts of the Tickets remaining in their Hands undiſpoſed of; ſuch Perſons therefore as have any ſuch Tickets remaining on Hand unſold, are requeſted to return them to the Perſons from whom they received the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible.

The neceſſary Preparations are now making for the Drawing of this Lottery, and as ſoon as the rolling up of the Tickets is completed, the Drawing will certainly commence.

Orders for Tickets, directed to [illegible] left at the Bar of the Coffee-Houſe, or at the Bull's Tavern, in Great George-Street, or at the Queen's Head Tavern, in Broad-Street, or at the Printer's, or at Mr. Elſworth's, at Powles-Hook Ferry, will be immediately [illegible].

A RECAPITULATION OF THE PRIZES

No. of Prizes	Value of each Prize.				Total.		
1	of £ 6000	0	0	is	£. 6000	0	0
1	— 3400	0	0	is	3400	0	0
1	— 1000	0	0	is	1000	0	0
1	— 855	12	0	is	855	12	0
1	— 684	16	0	is	684	16	0
1	— 660	16	0	is	660	16	0
1	— 600	0	0	is	600	0	0
3	— 437	10	0	are	1312	10	0
1	— 406	10	0	is	406	10	0
1	— 400	0	0	is	400	0	0
2	— 391	10	0	are	783	0	0
2	— 355	0	0	are	710	0	0
1	— 354	0	0	is	354	0	0
1	— 353	15	0	is	353	15	0
3	— 342	17	6	are	1714	7	6
1	— 327	12	0	is	327	12	0
2	— 314	5	0	are	628	10	0
1	— 312	0	0	is	312	0	0
1	— 308	15	0	is	308	15	0
2	— 305	0	0	are	610	0	0
3	— 300	0	0	are	900	0	0
2	— 294	0	0	are	588	0	0
1	— 290	0	0	is	290	0	0
2	— 282	0	0	are	564	0	0
1	— 272	8	0	is	272	8	0
1	— 262	11	0	is	262	11	0
11	— 253	15	0	are	2791	5	0
2	— 250	0	0	are	500	0	0
1	— 242	0	0	is	242	0	0
1	— 236	8	0	is	236	8	0
1	— 210	0	0	is	210	0	0
1	— 207	0	0	is	207	0	0
1	— 200	0	0	is	200	0	0
1	— 192	0	0	is	129	0	0
1	— 167	10	0	is	167	10	0
1	— 148	0	0	is	148	0	0
1	— 145	0	0	is	145	0	0
3	— 144	0	0	are	432	0	0
1	— 142	0	0	is	142	0	0
1	— 136	0	0	is	136	0	0
1	— 134	0	0	is	134	0	0
1	— 132	0	0	is	132	0	0
13	— 130	0	0	are	1690	0	0
1	— 112	0	0	is	112	0	0
1	— 108	0	0	is	108	0	0
1	— 100	0	0	is	100	0	0
1	— 90	0	0	is	90	0	0
1	— 88	15	0	is	88	15	0
2	— 80	0	0	are	160	0	0
1	— 75	0	0	is	75	0	0
25	— 70	0	0	are	1750	0	0
1	— 68	0	0	is	68	0	0
1	— 62	8	0	is	62	8	0
1	— 62	0	0	is	62	0	0
14	— 60	0	0	are	840	0	0
1	— 57	0	0	is	57	0	0
1	— 55	0	0	is	55	0	0
12	— 50	0	0	are	600	0	0
1	— 45	0	0	is	45	0	0
2	— 44	0	0	are	88	0	0
1	— 40	0	0	is	40	0	0
2	— 32	10	0	are	65	0	0
1	— 26	0	0	is	26	0	0
1	— 24	0	0	is	24	0	0
40	— 14	0	0	are	560	0	0
63	— 8	0	0	are	504	0	0
40	— 7	0	0	are	280	0	0
557	— 6	0	0	are	3342	0	0
40	— 5	0	0	are	200	0	0
894	Land Prizes.				41506	7	6
1518	Cash, do. at £. 5 each,				7590	0	0
1	Do. to Balance,				3	12	6
2413	Prizes,				£. 49,100	0	0
9862	Blanks.						
12275	Tickets, at £. 4 New-York Currency, or 46s. Sterling, or 10 Dollars each, is,				£. 49,100	0	0

The large Scheme, containing all the Particulars, may be ſeen at any of the Places abovementioned.

June 10th, 1773.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by

HAYMAN LEVY,

IN BAYARD-STREET,

GOOD northern beaver, old coat do. of various prices; choice racoons, and a variety of northern deer-ſkins, of the beſt quality. 95—

The Drawing of the

Hackinſack Lottery,

WHICH was propoſed to be on the 6th Inſtant is, on account of the illneſs of one of the managers, and, becauſe a few of the Tickets are yet unſold, is poſtponed, till the third Thurſday [illegible] when it is expected, certainly to be drawn.

FRANCIS LEWIS [illegible]

HAVE for SALE, at their STORE, [illegible] GOODS:

Broad cloths,
Pow[illegible]
Caſſimers,
Duffields,
German ſerge,
Bearſkins,
Dyed duffies,
Striped duffies,
Bath coating,
Frize, baize,
Rateens,
Penniſtons,
White, [illegible] and yellow flannels,
White [illegible] ſwanſkins,
Embroſs'd ſerge,
Drab ſeaſoothing,
White lincey,
Strouds,
2, 2½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.

WRITING PAPER,

Men's and women's gloves.

Pewter of all ſorts.

PAINT, and paint bruſhes.

Silk handkerchiefs, ſtockings and gloves,
Sewing ſilk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, dyants, and cambletts,
Shalloons, pruncllas, and crapes,
damaſks,
[illegible] and chintzes,
Checks of [illegible]
Striped ha[illegible]
bed ticking,
Fuſtians, dra[illegible]
Marſeilles quilting,
Dutch coad,
Velv[illegible]
[illegible] of all ſorts.

HOLLOW WARE in [illegible] all trunks.

A VARIETY OF India Goods, viz.

Taffeties, Perſians,
Damaſks, luteſtrings,
Paduaſoys, ſattins,
Amoſeens, modes and peelongs.
Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muſlins of various ſorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Plattilla royal,
Piſtol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Felt and caſtor hats.

GUN-POWDER in half barrels and quarter caſks. 3—

EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

OGDEN's PILLS,

For the Cure of the DYSENTERY, or BLOODY FLUX;

TO be ſold by the PRINTER hereof, in Dock Street, near the Coffee Houſe.

Beſides the happy Effects ariſing from the Uſe of the above Pills, in the Cure of the Bloody-Flux—they have been found of late to have been excellent in the Cure of the Vomitings and Purgings of Children, at this Seaſon of the Year, if about a third of a Doſe, as ordered in the Directions for the Bloody-Flux, be given Evening and Morning, or about 2 thirds of a Doſe every Moring.

The Colic Pills, are to be had at the ſame Places, in Boxes, of 8s. and 4/6. 6—3

SAMUEL FRANKLIN,

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beekman's Slip, a Quantity of very good Jamaica Spirits juſt arrived; alſo Pimenta, Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles in ſmall Crates, Quart Bottles in Hampers, Pipes, white Lead ground in Oil, Brimſtone, Copperas, Allum, a few Caſks of Freſh Raiſins, Bottled Porter in ſmall Hampers, and an Aſſortment of European Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon. 82—

WANTS a PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a young Breaſt of Milk, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. 9, 12

JACOB WILKINS,

At the Sign of the gold And-Iron and Candleſtick, oppoſite Mr. VAN VLECK,S, Merchant, near the Old Slip Market, New-York:

HAS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of Braſs and Iron And-Irons, of the neweſt patterns, and of different ſorts and ſizes, and a few dozen of tongs and ſhovels, and fenders to ſuit the and-irons.

The ſubſcriber makes mill braſſes, and pump chambers; alſo branding irons, and ſundry ſorts of braſs work, &c.

N. B. Alſo, has for ſale, a quantity of earthen ware, ſuch as gilt cream coloured ware, enamelled do. black gilt do. black ſilvered do. baking diſhes, pudding do. milkpans, and all ſorts of coarſe ware. Alſo lamp oil by the gallon, of the beſt ſort. The above will be ſold very low, as the ſubſcriber has a great deal on hand. 5—8

JACOB WILKINS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,
At the Sign of the
LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having alſo replaced the ſign of the LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his ſaid dwelling houſe, in Little Dock-ſtreet, between the widow Duychinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker [illegible] the ſame ſtore; running back from [illegible] *London and Briſtol, in the laſt Veſſels,*

A large Aſſortment of GOODS,
ſuch as have [illegible] to this city before, being a cu[illegible] aſſortment of [illegible] Goods, viz.
Looking-Glaſſes, and Sconces, Dreſſing-Glaſſes;
Pict[illegible] of all Sizes and Sorts,
Particular [illegible] prints which coſt for engraving [illegible] one to three hundred guineas.
Chint and cut white Flint Glaſs,
A large and beautiful aſſortment.
ALSO,
A large Aſſortment of Drugs,
[illegible] every article connected therewith:
And alſo in the [illegible] branches of
PAINTERS and DYERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Aſſortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,
SHEET LEAD
Ditto Braſs
Ditto Copper } In Boxes, Rolls and Bundles.
Ditto Tin
Ditto Iron
STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.
ALSO, an Aſſortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 6—

The beſt Price given for
ALL SORTS OF
LINEN RAGS,
According to their Quality and Fineneſs,
By JOHN KEATING,
AT HIS
PAPER MANUFACTORY,
On the North River, or his
STORE IN NEW-YORK,
Near BURLING's-SLIP,
Where he has for SALE,
A Good aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late ſo greatly increaſed, that very large ſums are continually ſent abroad for the purchaſe of it, to the great impoveriſhment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our ſelves, is a clear ſaving, to us, of all the money that would be ſent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all thoſe who really wiſh to promote the intereſt of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more cloſely connected in intereſt, will contribute their aid to the ſucceſs of the paper manufactory in this place, by a conſtant care and attention to ſave the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or leſs quantity, quite uſeleſs for any other purpoſe, and generally thrown away, but abſolutely neceſſary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The ſmallneſs of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careleſs in ſaving them, as being ſcarce worth the trouble; but ſmall as the value is, it is more than ſufficient, taking one family with another, to ſupply each with all the paper neceſſary for its uſe; And the beneſit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place ſet a part in every houſe to receive them, and a little practice in ſaving them, would ſoon make it habitual to do it, and eſtabliſh this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold,
By the Printer hereof,
Mr. HALSEY's
NEW NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER,

MORE ſuitable for the Engliſh Schools in New England, New York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, &c. than any other:

For there is added, *Catechiſms* of the firſt principles of the *Chriſtian Religion*, not favouring any one ſect, or party of Chriſtians more than another; ſo that any perſons believing the *Bible*, may ſafely each them to their Children.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land ſix miles and a half in length, and ſix miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thouſand acres, beſides the uſual allowance for highways; it is ſituated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very conſiderable branch of Hudſon's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the ſaid branch is from 50 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each ſide of the ſame, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow; the remainder is moſtly middling good. If a number of people who intend to make a ſpeedy ſettlement incline to purchaſe the ſaid tract, it will be ſold at one ſhilling and ſix pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchaſers intend to ſettle a miniſter, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parſonage; he will alſo give one hundred pounds caſh to enable the ſettlers to make roads: No ſale will be made of any part of the tract unleſs 20 thouſand acres can be ſold, and the purchaſers will obligate themſelves to ſettle at leaſt 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchaſers apply before the firſt day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indiſputable title will be given by the ſeller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, Feb. 1ſt 1773. 70—

THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without Drawers,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
MAPS,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Roſamond*, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM *LONDON*,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON's STORE,
ON *HUNTER's-QUAY*.
AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.
And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, juſt arrived from *Briſtol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, caſſor and felt hats; German ſerges, women's Briſtol ſhoes; long and ſhort pipes, a neat aſſortment of ſhoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, Barlow pen do. pewter diſhes, plates and baſons; 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. nails, ſhot and fuſee balls, &c. &c. &c.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
For diſpoſing of a Houſe and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Poſſeſſion of William Elſworth.

The Lottery conſiſts of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A houſe and Lot in Queen-ſtreet, near Burling's-ſlip, New-York, valued by ſworn appraiſers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — —	£.1400	0 0
1,	A houſe and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50	0 0
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the higheſt of which is £.20, the loweſt £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198	10 0
421	Caſh prizes, at 30s. each, is	631	10 0
452	Prizes,		
1448	Blanks,	£.2280	0 0
1900	Tickets, at 24s: each, is	£.2280	0 0

A blank deed is already made for the houſe, and the adventurers may be aſſured, that the fortunate number which ſhall draw that and the lot of ground, ſhall be put into poſſeſſion as ſoon as the lottery is drawn, which will be on Wedneſday the 23d day of November, if anſwers are received in time—from the ſeveral perſons who had tickets to diſpoſe of in this lottery—when the fortunate numbers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, ſubject to no deduction.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unſold, may be had of Mr. Verdine Elſworth, at Powles Hook, where the Lottery is to be drawn. 46—

WILLIAM ELSWORTH,

FINDS himſelf under an abſolute Neceſſity to poſtpone the Drawing of his Lottery, till Wedneſday the 23d of November next; as he has not had Returns from ſeveral of his Friends, who had a conſiderable Number of his Tickets to diſpoſe of: As the Prizes are already rolled up, and ready to put in the Box; it is earneſtly requeſted, that all thoſe who were entruſted with Tickets, will be careful to account for, or return them by the Time above mentioned, when the Lottery will be certainly drawn.

Orders for Tickets directed to Mr. Verdine Elſworth, at Powles's Hook, (who has ſome of the Tickets ſtill to diſpoſe of) and left with Mr. William Elſworth on Golden Hill, or the Printer hereof, will be immediately forwarded. 90—

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his ſincere Thanks to all his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Diſtillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-ſtreet*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,	Red ratifie,
Raſberry Brandy,	Cinnamon water,
Cherry Brandy,	Clove water
Cherry rum,	Orange do.
Brandy ſhrub,	Aniſeed do.
Shrub of Jamaica ſpirits,	All-Fours,
Geneva,	Doctor Stevens,
Spirits of Wine,	Weſt India and New-York Rum,
Jamaica ſpirits,	Madeira, and Teneriff
Royal Uſquebaugh,	wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of ſaid DEANE's LIQUORS, has for ſeveral Years paſt been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this laſt Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And ſtill he is determined, if poſſible, to make better.

*** Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the ſureſt Means to acquire a ſpeedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable Terms as any one elſe.) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the conſtant Study of the

Publick's very obliged, and very humble Servant;
98— R. DEANE.

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, *has for Sale*,

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) anniſeed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholeſale and retail at the very loweſt prices, for caſh or ſhort credit. 71—

N. B. Alſo, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and coffee.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.
The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,
Late Miniſter of the Reformed French Church in this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the Public for the Encouragement given to the BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened laſt Summer, at his Houſe near *King's-Bridge*, (within 15 Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach the French Language in the moſt expeditious Manner, together with ſome of the moſt uſeful Sciences; ſuch as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, ancient and modern Hiſtory, Logic, &c.——He likewiſe takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the ſkilful reading of the Claſſics, and whatever is requiſite to fit the young Students for Admiſſion into any College or Univerſity. 75—

The Houſe is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the fineſt Proſpects in the Government,—and the Tutor's Character and Capacity are well-known, he having lived with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen who will entruſt him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being properly anſwered.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,
Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,
Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, reaſonably,
A large Aſſortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; alſo,
The following Holland, goods, &c.

ALLUM	Albany peas
Brimſtone	Indigo
Copperas	Scale beams, large and ſmall
Chalk	Frying pans
Sweeds iron	Flax hatchels, beſt ſort
Beſt refin'd ditto	Tea kettles
Bloomery do.	Very large and ſmall ſlates
German ſteel	Waffle irons
London TC do.	Garden ſhears
Bliſter'd do.	Mill ſaws in ſets
Hoop iron	Spinnel
Briſtol pots	Corn fans
Newark do.	Straw knives
New-England do.	Twine
New-York do.	Fiddles and ſtrings
Iron tea kettles	Quills
Stew pans	Sealing wax
Skillets	India pencils
Dogs	White waſh bruſhes
Waggon and cart boxes	Hearth do.
Gridles	Shoe do.
Sad irons	Weavers do.
Powder	Houſe do.
Shot	Bounders
Bar lead	Powder blue
Anvils	Neuremburgh ſalve
Vices	Harlem oil
Beck irons	Oil ſlints 97—
Hammers	
Sledges	
Mill and × cut ſaws	

To be SOLD, *at private* SALE,
A VERY valuable FARM,
ſituated in the townſhip of Argyle, in the county of Albany, known and diſtinguiſhed by the number 14 of the farms, within the ſaid townſhip, containing two hundred and eighty-five acres of land: Likewiſe a lot containing thirty acres, in the town plot of ſaid townſhip, known by the number 14 of the town lots. The whole is allowed to be as good land as any in the patent; and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For particulars, inquire of Mr. FRANCIS MARSCHALCK.
T h e ſ a m e